

# President May Address Congress on Plans to Meet German Efforts in Russia

## U. S. POLICY TO AD SLAYS NOW IS BEING FORMULATED

By ROBERT J. BENDER.

President Wilson today is formulating his "doctrine of aid" for Russia.

With orders issued that he shall not be disturbed, the President worked in his study, preparing a statement which will make clear America's purposes in the allied effort to put Russia on her feet. There is no indication today that the President will advocate unqualifiedly a set plan for the allies. After extended exchanges between Great Britain, France, Italy, and the United States, however, his foundation work for assistance is approved by all.

### May Address Congress.

The President will inform Congress of his purposes—possibly in a formal address to that body. He already has conferred with Congressional leaders on this question. His Fourth of July speech at Mount Vernon will hold out the hand of aid to Russia, as well as to all other nationalities now under German domination. The President's work is rendered doubly difficult by the extremely confusing reports from Russia. The only certain thing about the situation is the increasing chaos. If the Bolsheviks are overthrown, however, the allies are now definitely enough together in their plans to jump right in and offer definite assistance to any stable government established. The Germans, it is known, are preparing to gain control of such government before the allies can move.

### Would Rally Russians.

England believes if an American army should be put into Russia, even though it were only 100,000 men or less, it would serve as a rallying point for the Slavs. As it moved on it would gain recruits, and its very presence would stimulate the Russians to align themselves against Germany. Backed by other allied forces, a powerful army could be built, say British sources.

The United States general staff, however, fears supply and transport problems make dispatch of any great American force almost impossible and certainly rather ineffectual. Staff officers believe Russia must be reformed from within, and that economic aid from the United States and the allies would be the surest means to re-establish the east front. Without attempting to pass on the diplomatic phases of Japanese intervention, army men declare Japan and China as the nearest manpower sources, would be the logical military aids for Russia.

## 20 Foe Planes Downed BY FRENCH IN TWO DAYS

PARIS, June 28.—French fliers brought down or destroyed twenty enemy planes on June 26-27, and burned four captive balloons. During the same period French bombing squadrons dropped fifty-eight tons of projectiles on aviation grounds along the Somme and Aisne and on cantonments and bivouacs at several important enemy positions. Two munitions depots were exploded and several fires were started.

## BRITISH CASUALTIES FOR WEEK ARE 32,178

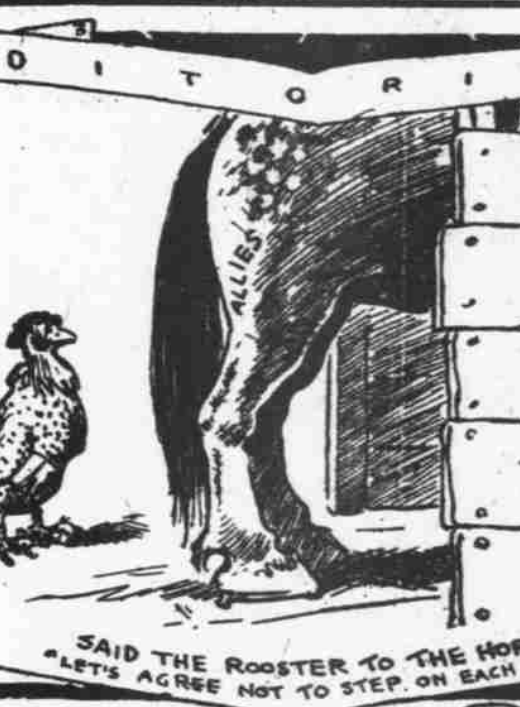
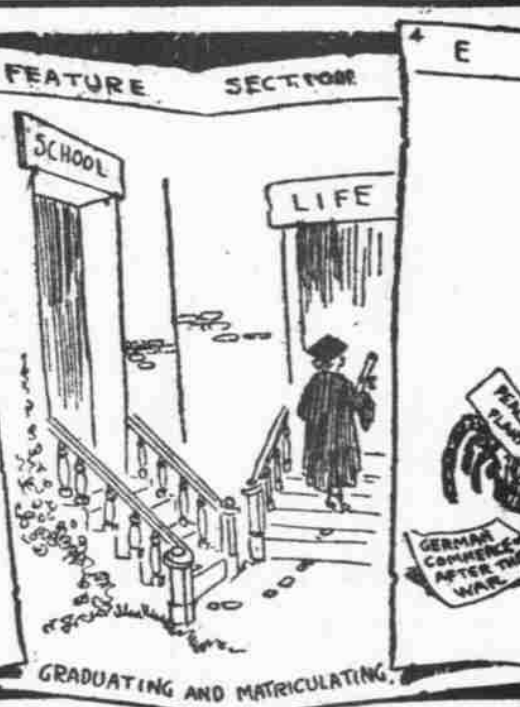
LONDON, June 28.—British casualties published in official lists during the past week total 32,178. They were divided as follows: Officers—Killed, 122; wounded, 376; missing, 50; total, 578. Men—Killed, 4,195; wounded, 19,020; missing, 8,920; total, 31,960. Totals—Killed, 4,317; wounded, 19,396; missing, 8,970. Grand total, 32,178.

## HAGERSTOWN TO HONOR YOUNG HERO'S MEMORY

HAGERSTOWN, Md., June 28.—Steps have been taken to memorialize Private Maurice E. Frock, a United States marine, the first soldier from this county to fall in France, by erecting a monument and placing his portrait in the courthouse in this city. Frock enlisted when he was seventeen years old by advancing his age one year. He is a son of Mrs. Jacob Frock and was one of eleven children, ten of them still living.

Germany is entreating the United States in potatoes, which are scarce in a measure for their ability to keep at their business of war.

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Rooms with private bath, \$2.  
Club Breakfast and Table d'Hôte Dinners.  
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## AMERICAN TROOPS ARE NOW IN ITALY, SAYS GEN. MARCH

(Continued from First Page.)

Montagne and Bilyny, (about half way between Rome and the Marnel, Italian troops ejected the Germans, who obtained a momentary footing in advanced elements.

"Northwest of Montidier"—in the Cantigny region—"the Americans conducted a successful raid, taking fifty prisoners, including one officer."

"In the forest of Apremont, Toul sector, in Lorraine, French troops took prisoners and material in a raid," last night's official communication says.

"South of the Aisne we attacked this morning from the south of Amiens to the east of Montgobert in order to acquire armed places on a seven-kilometer front. We entered German works, took the Fosse above Laverne and the heights southwest of Cutry, and advanced our lines near the west of St. Pierre Aigle and also on the hill south of this village."

"Our advance reached at some points a depth of two kilometers. We have taken until now 1,000 prisoners."

## 3 U. S. AIRMEN DIE IN ACCIDENTS

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 28.—Three American airmen were killed in accidents of Wednesday morning, it was learned today.

Lieut. E. W. Maynor, of Birmingham, Ala., and his observer, were killed when their machine, which had just ascended, crashed to earth. Capt. E. P. Nines, of Niagara Falls, New York, was killed in a similar manner.

## WRATH OF KAISERIN TURNED ON KUEHLMANN

AMSTERDAM, June 28.—The Kaiserin has become one of the chief opponents of von Kuehlmann, says the Amsterdam correspondent of the Express. He adds:

"And it is said in Germany that any one—minister, official or otherwise—who is disliked by the Kaiserin is rapidly dismissed by the Kaiser. Consequently, whatever may happen, it is safe to say that von Kuehlmann had better begin to pack up."

The scandalous conduct of von Kuehlmann with chorus girls while in Bucharest conducting peace negotiations with the Roumanian government is said to be the basis of the Kaiserin's dislike. It is also the basis of a suit brought by the government against the Deutsche Zeitung for publishing an account of the Bucharest "parties."

The case will be heard shortly, and it is probable that the newspaper, which is German, will try to turn the trial into a political sensation. It is reported that it will go to the extent of seeking to have several charges come from Bucharest to Berlin to tell the judge where they carried von Kuehlmann in their cars and the identity of persons with him.

## ARMENIANS DRIVE TURKS TO BORDER

BOSTON, Mass., June 28.—According to private cables received from Tiflis by the Armenian newspaper Hairenik, the Armenian forces at Erivan on the Caucasus front, have advanced and are driving the Turks toward the border.

The advances added that the Georgians, encouraged by the success of the Armenians, have renewed fighting with enthusiasm.

## YPRES HERO, NOW U. S. OFFICER, ENDS LIFE

NEW YORK, June 28.—First Lieut. Alexander McClinton, U. S. R., who was decorated for bravery at Ypres while fighting in the ranks with the Canadian army, was found dead with a bullet wound in his head in the Murray Hill baths today. A revolver was clamped in his hand. McClinton's home was in Lexington, Ky.

## BALLOONS TO BEAR MESSAGE OF U. S. INTO GERMANY

LEXINGTON, Va., June 28.—Dr. Henry Louis Smith, president of Washington and Lee University, has been notified by the National Security League that to him, with three others, has been awarded the league's prize of \$1,000, which was offered by it for the best plan submitted to it whereby the war aims and ideals of the allied nations could be communicated directly to the people of the central empire.

Dr. Smith conceived the idea of releasing thousands of small balloons with propaganda attached by six-foot threads, to be carried by the winds and so timed that they would land in the interior of Germany and Austria wherever desired and thus defeat the ironclad censorship.

This plan, with more than 2,000 others, was submitted to the committee designated by the National Security League, of which ex-Ambassador Gerard was chairman. The committee examined all the plans, and it was found that four stood out prominently. Of these the idea conceived by Dr. Smith was one. The committee recommended that all four of these plans be adopted and the prize divided, and this was done.

It is of interest to note also that when Dr. Smith was in Washington in February he was informed by the committee on information that they thought so highly of this plan that they had already forwarded it to the War College, where it is now doubtless being employed.

## WORKERS EAGER FOR PRESIDENT'S BORLAND DECISION

(Continued from First Page.)

of employees, being tabulated today, shows majority for \$30 to \$5.

Officials Concede Point. Labor—\$30 to \$5 agreed upon, favored by employees, but officials would like later hour for opening. Will yield to views of clerks.

Food administration—Not settled. Fuel—No decision. Waiting.

War Trade Board—Already start at \$30. No change.

Government Printing Office—About 4,000 employees have been going to work at 9 and quitting at 4:30 for years. About 600 clerical and administrative employees will have to take on extra hours.

The working hours of the printing office must be readjusted to suit the hours of the executive departments, which it serves. If the other departments close from 5 to 5:30, the printing office may have to open later in the morning so as to keep in touch with executive establishments.

Peculiar Situation in Bureau. There is a most peculiar situation in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. It is impossible to get out the mass of bond and other work for the Treasury except by working in three eight-hour shifts. The Government business will suffer unless this is done.

The shifts have to be allowed half hour for lunch. How the Borland law is to be complied with Treasury officials today do not know and the matter will probably have to be put up to the Attorney General. The Borland plan is practically impossible of enforcement in that bureau unless the Government's business is to suffer seriously and Secretary McAdoo will not tolerate this at a time when the Government is obtaining money through bond loans.

If the President should veto the bill containing the Borland scheme there will be no money to pay salaries of Government employees beginning July 1 until Congress should re-enact the bill without that amendment. Many important appropriations are contained in the bill and will be hung up in the event of a veto. Because of this complication, auditing and disbursement of the Treasury will be practically impossible. The President would be able to do little else than sign the bill, registering his opinion of the eight-hour amendment, if he so desires, through expression of his opinion.

## K. C. B.'s TOWN GOSSIP

IT WAS IN A MOTION picture theater. AND I'D noticed. WHEN THE lights were up. THAT THE WOMAN beside me. WORE A service pin. WITH A COUPLE of stars. AND I wanted to shake her hand. OR PAT HER on the back. OR KISS her. OR anything. JUST SO she'd know. HOW GLAD I was. WE WERE sitting together. BUT I didn't dare. BECAUSE SHE wasn't old enough. AND NEITHER was I. AND THERE came the weekly. AND THERE was a picture. OF SECRETARY Baker. AND HE was making a speech. AND ON the film. HE MADE the statement. THAT THE United States. WOULD STAY in the war. UNTIL victory came. AND IT didn't matter. HOW MANY men. THAT IT might take. AND RIGHT away. THERE WAS loud applause. AND NONE was louder. THAN CAME from the seat right next to me. WHERE THE woman sat. WITH THE service pin.

AND THE two blue stars. AND THEN it was. THAT I spoke to her. AND LET her tell. OF ANOTHER boy. THAT WOULD have to go. AND THERE was a quiver. IN HER voice. AND IT may have been. THAT THERE was a tear. BUT I couldn't see. AND THE show went on. AND WHEN it was through. I CAME back home. TO MY working room. AND I HAD in mind. A SILLY thing. THAT MIGHT earn a laugh. IF I WROTE it here. BUT WHATEVER it was. IT HAS faded out. TO A WASTE of time. AND ALL I can see. IS THE motherhood. OF A GREAT big land. SENDING ITS boys. ACROSS THE seas. AND WITH more to give. AND STRAGGLED of all. I HEAR them applaud. WHEN A leader says. THEY MUST give them all. IF SO IT should be. THAT THE need may come. I THANK you.

## SENATORS AGAIN REFUSE TO BUDGE ON 50-50 SCHEME

Senate conferees again today stood to their guns on the half-and-half taxation question. Following the action of the House in insisting further that the half-and-half plan be abolished, the conferees met today. The Senate conferees refused to stand for abolition of the half-and-half, and there was another disagreement.

## BAKER PAYS FINE FOR VIOLATING FLOUR ORDER

HAGERSTOWN, Md., June 28.—The first fine imposed here for a violation of the food law was paid by S. Leslie Shuff, a baker, to the Red Cross Society at the direction of Food Administrator W. H. Littleton. Shuff is alleged to have used a barrel of wheat flour in baking without using a substitute. He said he was merely testing the flour. He paid \$10 to the Red Cross to avoid having his bakery closed.

## D. C. BOY KILLED; ANOTHER WOUNDED; THIRD DECORATED

(Continued from First Page.)

liated in the District national guard in 1916 and went to the border. After being mustered out of the guard he joined the First United States Engineers and was assigned to Company D. Before going into service the last time he was employed by the Washington Terminal Company. His mother is employed at the United Cigar Store, Eleventh and Pennsylvania avenue northwest.

## JOHN POOLE WILL HEAD ROTARY CLUBS OF U. S.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 28.—John Poole of the Federal National Bank of Washington, D. C., was elected president of the Association of Rotary Clubs at the close of the Rotary convention here.

## 87 NEW LAWYERS ARE ADDRESSED BY JUSTICE M'COY

"A man who comes out of this war with any wealth not honorably acquired will live the rest of his days with his conscience constantly reminding him of his ill-gotten wealth," said Chief Justice Walter I. McCoy today in an address to eighty-seven candidates who successfully passed the bar examination.

Among the newly admitted lawyers there are five women. They are Miss M. Pearl McCall, who is a clerk in Senator Borah's office and has been in this city five years; Ruth Levey, of New York, who is employed in the Land Office; Nellie H. Grock, who is in the quartermaster's office and has lived in Washington for the last eleven years; Helen Beale West, employed in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury and who has resided in this city for over ten years.

Attorney William Henry Dennis, of the local bar, moved the admission of the new lawyers to the bar of the District of Columbia. Following is the list: Robert Ash, District of Columbia; Lyle T. Alverson, Illinois; E. Ellis Allison, District of Columbia; Ralph W. Brown, District of Columbia; J. E. Buckner, Kentucky; John T. Birmingham, Connecticut; Halbert P. Brown, District of Columbia; Kate Lloyd Campbell, Virginia; Roman A. Cruz, Philippine Islands; W. Marshall C. Chesidine, District of Columbia; John D. Costello, California; Herbert T. Cronin, Massachusetts; Warren Raymond Clardy, South Carolina; John M. Dressler, Oregon; Henry W. Davis, District of Columbia; Henry B. Dietmann, Texas; Maurice P. Doran, District of Columbia; James Lane Donahue, Iowa; M. Arthur Dunn, New York; Edward N. Donnan, Massachusetts; Philip O. Faulkner, Virginia; Harry N. Foss, Maine; Hadley Fairfield Freeman, Ohio; Samuel J. Flickinger, New Jersey; William Fowler, Massachusetts; Mitchell J. Friedman, Virginia; R. M. Farrar, California; Nellie H. Grock, Nevada; Ashley M. Gould, Jr., District of Columbia; Julius Goebel, Jr., Illinois; Gilbert L. Hall, Oregon; Herbert E. Hill, Georgia; Samuel B. Hill, Ohio; Daniel J. Haley, Massachusetts; George E. C. Hayes, Virginia; Russell Hardy, District of Columbia; Woodson F. Houghton, District of Columbia; Bailey W. Hardy, Texas; Wilmer C. Henrity, Louisiana; Gerald M. Johnson, District of Columbia; Charles A. Kelley, Rhode Island; Harry Miles Koyser, Virginia; Clarence M. Kiefer, Pennsylvania; Ruth Levey, New York; Charles A. Lind, Minnesota; Henry Lawlor, Connecticut; M. Pearl McCall, Idaho; Henry C. Keene, District of Columbia; C. Hamilton Miller, District of Columbia; Donald I. Mohler, Maryland; Eugene H. Moody, District of Columbia; John B. McLellan, Maryland; William F. McCullough, Massachusetts; M. A. Mussman, Pennsylvania; G. Hallie McGrath, Montana; Samuel G. Mulloy, Maryland; George D. G. Nicolson, Virginia; William A. Needham, Rhode Island; A. C. Nolte, New York; F. Regis Noel, Pennsylvania; Phidias J. J. Nicolaides, District of Columbia; William H. Parmelee, Pennsylvania; Paul Pearlman, District of Columbia; Robert Queen, New Jersey; S. W. Rose, Oklahoma; Wendell Philip Raine, Pennsylvania; Earl T. Ragan, Iowa; Charles T. Rippey, Tennessee; Clifford F. Stone, District of Columbia; Edgar C. Sanborn, New Hampshire; Herman O. Skorra, South Dakota; C. C. Stewart, Pennsylvania; Cecil J. Snow, Minnesota; Frank J. Sloan, Maryland; Henry W. Syfry, Connecticut; Harold C. Thorne, Maryland; William H. Smith, Rhode Island; Helen Beale West, Oregon; William B. Wright, Delaware; Lancel L. Ward, Missouri; William T. Wilson, Kentucky; Thomas G. Walsh, District of Columbia; Earle B. Wood, Maryland; Alonzo W. Watson, Utah; Edward Yardley and Leopold V. Frendberg, Rhode Island.

After the fortifications bill the agricultural bill conference report, which contains the \$250 wheat mill, will be considered. After that will come the proposed legislation for the taking over of the short line railroads. Unless these plans of the leaders are upset there is indefinite delay ahead for the wartime prohibition amendment and the food production measure.

## GERMANY READY FOR NEXT DRIVE, GENERAL ASSERTS

AMSTERDAM, June 28.—Germany is about to strike another blow at the allies, according to General von Liebert, who commanded the Germans at Lodz in the Russian campaign. In the same interview, published in the Tagliche Rundschau, von Liebert referred to the Austrian offensive as a "painless failure."

"It will not be long before another German blow will surprise the allies, falling where it is least expected," the general said.

"We must admit the painful thought that our allies failed at the Piave." The Kolonische Zeitung blames the weather for the Piave failure. "The failure of the German was a method against the Italian artillery in the Sette Comuni was disastrous," the Vienna Reichspost declares.

"TO RESTORE ORDER." ZURICH, June 28.—German newspapers declare the government is preparing for military intervention in Russia "to restore order." The Russian Maximilians will assist, they claim.

## G. THOS. DUNLOP IS NAMED SUGAR DIRECTOR FOR D. C.

G. Thomas Dunlop, prominent attorney, and member of an old Georgetown family, has been appointed by Federal Food Administrator Clarence R. Wilson as sugar administrator for the District of Columbia, to supervise sugar distribution under the rationing system to be put into effect Monday.

An order was issued today prohibiting delivery of sugar to hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, public and other refreshment houses and to private families, which regularly take care of twenty-five persons or more, including guests and employees, without a certificate from the food administration. Issue of all such certificates will be in the hands of Mr. Dunlop.

The prohibited list further includes, dining cars, boats, clubs, buffets, caterers, institutions (public or private), city, county, state or Federal, hospitals, private convalescent camps, other similar eating places, and all households, whether boarding houses or private families, which regularly take care of twenty-five or more people.

Private families feeding less than twenty-five persons are not affected. Unless all of these in the prohibited list apply for certificates before July 15, they will be cut off from all supply for a year.

## DRY BILL MAY GO OVER UNTIL NEXT CONGRESS SESSION

(Continued from First Page.)

forced. After the recess it is probable the attempt will be made to put the whole matter over until December.

Senator Gore, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, planned yesterday to bring the food production up in the Senate as soon as the army bill passed. The army bill is expected to pass today. However, Senator Martin gave notice that the fortifications bill would be brought up immediately after the army bill.

## WHEAT BILL NEXT

After the fortifications bill the agricultural bill conference report, which contains the \$250 wheat mill, will be considered. After that will come the proposed legislation for the taking over of the short line railroads. Unless these plans of the leaders are upset there is indefinite delay ahead for the wartime prohibition amendment and the food production measure.

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## DRY AFFECTED BY BUSINESS MEN

BALTIMORE, June 28.—With the possible exception of radical prohibitionists, the business men and financiers in this city are strongly opposed to the Norris amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, which, if adopted, would impair the resources of city, State and country and put the country for one year at least on a whisky-drinking basis, says the Baltimore American.

This amendment, which is a rider to the food measure, provides that from the day it is approved by the President, no whisky shall be withdrawn from bond for beverage purposes, but that now available whisky is in the possession of salaried men be sold until June 30, 1919, when the country is to become bone dry. After three months have elapsed, the time given brewers to wind up their business, the manufacture of beer is also prohibited.

What is to become of the 13,000,000 gallons still in bond here depends upon the disposition made of it by the Secretary of the Treasury, who may decide to let it stay where it is. Meanwhile the five or six million gallons now in the hands of the trade must be consumed within a year unless individuals stock their cellars and take it out of the market.

To prevent what is regarded as the confiscation of their property, the owners of the stored liquor are trying to get it out of bond before the bill is passed. To do this, however, they must pay the Government about \$40,000,000, which amount represents the duty of \$3.20 a gallon. Several have called upon their banks for a loan to enable them to do this, but have been refused.

The explanation offered by a leading bank president is that the Government insists upon the assets of a bank to be liquid. Only short-term notes extending over a period of sixty or ninety days, given to tide over merchants who ask for accommodation, are acceptable, for these may be rediscounted by the Federal Reserve Bank. Collateral security cannot be immediately turned into money is not accepted. Besides, once the whiskey is withdrawn and out of possession of the Government, warehouse certificates have no commercial value.

It is true the banks could arrange to hold the whiskey after paying the duty, withdrawal being subject to their approval, but when the sale is necessary to eliminate the surplus, it is not immediately turned into cash. This is an additional reason for refusing to assume the risk.

But the principal objection is as stated, the necessity for maintaining liquid assets. Only yesterday Governor Seay, of the Federal Reserve Bank directed Baltimore financial institutions to sell surplus bonds for non-essential purposes so that available funds may be placed at the disposal of the Government for war purposes. This means that even ordinary commercial papers must be scrutinized.

"We do not know," said this bank president, "what moment we may be called upon for loans ever think. The big munition and other war plans draw on us weekly now for anywhere from \$300,000 to \$400,000 to meet the wage demands. So it is absolutely necessary to be prepared for any emergency. We are taking care of our customers as best we can, but their notes must be for short terms, but collateral that is not immediately redeemable cannot be utilized."

## MOLASSES SURPLUS MAY RELIEVE SUGAR SHORTAGE

Over 15,000,000 gallons of molasses, high in sugar content, is piled in Southern warehouses available for relieving the sugar shortage.

Judge Robert E. Milling, New Orleans, appealed to Federal Administrator Hoover today to throw this surplus into the market to relieve the sugar scarcity. No decision has been made yet, it was stated at the food administration.

Shortage of tin cans and restrictions on retailers holding excessive stocks of molasses in stock, resulted in accumulation of this surplus, Milling says.

## MILLION BY JULY 4

PARIS, June 28.—Andre Tardieu, commissioner of Franco-American relations, in writing his annual declaration that there will be a million American soldiers in France by July 4.

## Potatoes are perishable—eat the old crop first.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

EVERY MEAL A POISONOUS INJECTION